

Marginal Column
By "COMMENTATOR"

Plan for Peace In M.E. Welcome

Egyptians Decide To Dismiss All British Workers

THE British Conservatives have been returned to power; they have been returned alone for the first time since 1924. There has been no dramatic change: if one man in a hundred between Land's End and John O'Groats changes his mind, this cannot be called a landslide or a significant trend; but that is exactly what happened. It appears moreover that the Conservatives collected less votes than Labour as far as the overall popular vote is concerned. The 1951 elections were decided not by Transport House and the Conservative Central Office but by the Liberal leaders' decision to contest only a hundred seats instead of 475. This is clearly shown by the fact that the Conservatives succeeded in taking only three seats from Labour without Liberal help, and this alone would not have been sufficient for a victory. A majority of 18, too, is a slim one, and the Conservatives, who have in their ranks more members who must absent themselves occasionally from Westminster than Labour might find it at least as difficult to rule the country as Mr. Attlee's Party did with a majority of half that number.

THE election race was interesting up to the very end. When the first 320 results had come in Labour had a lead of 30, but this was not nearly enough as most of these returns had come from London and the industrial areas of the Midlands, the compact borough constituencies from which Labour draws most of its strength. Most of the country divisions followed later, and when results from 420 places had arrived, the Conservatives had taken a lead which they extended at one time to a comfortable majority of 48. With the end of the counting drawing near, Labour again made good some ground, halving the Conservative lead.

THE most interesting issue for observers outside Britain is of course the foreign policy line to be taken by the Conservative Government. Mr. Eden, who was Foreign Minister from 1935 to 38 and again during the wartime coalition, was generally considered to be Mr. Churchill's Foreign Secretary, but he is also the heir, incumbent as far as the leadership of the Conservative Party is concerned, and even if he should be appointed Foreign Secretary now, it is not unlikely that he would be replaced some time later by Lord Salisbury, Mr. H. Macmillan or some other Conservative.

CONSERVATIVE spokesmen have been quite explicit in their election speeches about their Middle East policy. Mr. Churchill spoke about a "long period of calm and steady rule by which the dangers of violence and loss of life would be diminished." Mr. Eden said that "Britain had been pushed around too much lately" and it "would have to negotiate afresh in the Middle East from the weakest possible position—a joint endeavour was needed there but the lead should be given by Britain." It seems, however, extremely likely that the only important difference between the old and new government is a very subjective one, i.e. the belief of most outsiders that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden are a much stronger team with a more consistent policy than Messrs. Attlee and Morrison, although it is highly doubtful whether this assumption has any basis in fact.

IT is doubtful, too, whether the Conservatives will be very happy about their victory on second thoughts. They will have to face at once a major economic crisis at home and two abroad. They will be compelled to take extremely unpopular measures which only a government with a safe majority can afford in the long run. Most probably they will have to put up with a series of half measures instead of following a clear line of policy; just as the late Labour government had to do for 18 months. From the point of view of Britain's national interests, it appears likely that a decisive victory of any of the two parties would have been better than the present result which was again dangerously close to a stalemate. But the verdict of the electorate has been given, and Mr. Churchill will surely try to make the best of a victory, which has not been a triumph as the party newspaper, the "Telegraph" put it.

Jerusalem, October 26

P.C.C. Wants Claims Dropped

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter).—The Palestine Conciliation Commission yesterday proposed that both Arab and Israel negotiators abandon reparations claims as "neither side admits responsibility for the Arab-Israel war of 1948."

The Commission proposed to continue discussion with the Arab and Israel delegations on the question of refugees and the question of what compensation Israel would pay to dispossessed Arab farmers who had fled over the frontier.

The Commission proposed that both sides unfreeze "enemy" bank accounts blocked during the hostilities.

Today, the delegations were studying the proposals.

Israel is prepared to discuss matters, such as the final settlement of the Arab refugee problem, which are regarded as a matter of common responsibility between Israel and the U.N., but not direct points of issue between Israel and the Arab States.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, told a news conference at Hakirya on Friday.

The Suez Canal Company officially protested to the Governor of Port Said tonight against the "misconduct" of mooring boat crews a Canal Company spokesman revealed here.

Egypt officially notified Britain today she has cancelled the treaties with the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Port Said was to be the Embassy including copies of the decisions taken by Parliament on October 13 and 14.

Meanwhile, a two-way evacuation of the Canal zone by Egyptian forces has been completed.

Mr. Sharett added that it was agreed that the U.N. would be responsible for the Canal.

The Foreign Minister, therefore, unable to discuss with the P.C.C. issues which lie direct between Israel and the Arabs such as cancellation of debts for war damages and boundary adjustments, etc.

Mr. Sharett said that the Arab declaration was in the spirit of their own original position that they would agree to the terms of the Arab States' declaration by both sides of the armistice to "refrain... from warfare or hostile acts."

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mr. Canaan	17	18	20	25
Max	18	20	25	25
Tel Aviv Port	24	25	26	24
Lyddah Airport	29	25	26	26
Jerusalem	28	28	26	26
Bnei Sheva	30	25	25	30
Jerusalem Fair				

(A) Sunshine 5 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum temp. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

27 tons of wine were exported last week to Italy, one ton of orange peels to Rumania, eight tons of chocolate and 12 tons of Hanukkah candles to the U.S.

The defense rested its case on Friday morning in the Tryfus-Schulman trial in the District Court. Dr. R. B. Haley, Court President, announced that the verdict would be handed down on November 8.

Zipporah Cohen, 18, was arrested in Tel Aviv on Friday and charged with not registering for military service. Meirav Pedles, 18, and Haim Gan, 18, were arrested for allegedly trying to persuade an American to transfer \$2,000 to Australia, while Avraham Nazrahi of Tel Aviv was charged with attacking a man who ordered him to stop smoking in a bus.

Avraham Goldberg, 31, of Tel Aviv, was arrested on Friday by Tel Aviv Magistrate A. Seligson, 30, on a day release from prison for striking another man on the head with a brick while both were standing in an ice cream last August.

A boy parked on Rehov Herzl in Tel Aviv was beaten at noon on Thursday while its driver was in a shop. Twenty-two chickens were stolen from a shop and appeared in the Magistrate's Court on Friday, were arrested as they left the Court House on suspicion of having committed a second burglary while out on bail.

Arab Villagers Get Two Orders Nisi

The High Court in Jerusalem on Friday added two orders nisi to the many petitions it has already granted against Ministry of Interior officials responsible for the issue of identity cards to Arabs in Israel.

On Friday, six villagers from Yasi, near Acre, pleaded the Army had surrounded their homes in February 1948, taken away their identity cards and expelled them across the border.

In support of their petition, the applicants point out that they had participated in the elections to the first Knesset and, in January 1949 and had also been notified that they were eligible to vote for elections to the second Knesset, although they were then "not supposed" to be in Israel.

Mr. H. D. Nakharak, representing the six, emphasized that at a Mixed Armistice Commission meeting in June 1951, Sgan Aluf Shaul Ramati had agreed to accept back all persons who had not left the country voluntarily and who had identity cards.

In the second order, Saleh Rayyan of Kaboul, 20, decided that when he appeared before a regular court in November 1948, officials told him that they had run out of forms. He was later deported for lack of an identity card.

The High Court also issued interim orders to prevent deportations before the Ministry of Interior has replied.

MILITARY TRIAL
TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The accused had refused to accept a movement order and had walked out of the enlistment centre. Mr. M. Melrovitch, a clerk at the Jaffa Centre told a Military District Court here yesterday that the desertion trial of Abu Meir, 18.

According to the evidence of another employee at the Centre, Meir had reported for induction last year and had then disappeared after being told that he would be called up for service within three months. A new immigrant, he had expected a year's deferment in order to prepare for the arrival of his family.

The prosecution closed its case yesterday. The defence will begin on November 6.

Personal Notices

The Managers and Staff of Dr. Renato Jarach Electrical Supplies Ltd. extend their deepest sympathy to the Jarach family on the death of **Mr. FEDERICO JARACH** of Milan, Italy, father of the founder of the firm. Tel Aviv, October 26, 1951.

LUCIANA JARACH and her children

announce with the deepest regret the death in Milan of their beloved father-in-law and grandfather

Commandante FEDERICO JARACH

former President of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities

Jerusalem, October 26.
20 Rehov Radak.

Favourable Balance Death of C. Z. Conditions Outlined Of Trade in 3 Years Kloetzel at 60 For German Claims

Helped by aid from abroad and if war does not break out, we will have an easier life within three years, covering the major part of our consumption out of our production and paying for most of our imports by exports, Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, declared at a public meeting in Jerusalem yesterday. A longer period will be needed, however, to reach complete economic independence, she added.

In pre-election speeches Mapam did not promise easy solutions to individual or public problems: "There is one thing that will never be rationed—immigration," she said. The question is, whether we shall have more Jews or more meat. The nation answered in the elections and chose immigration.

She sharply attacked those newspapers living on Olympus, which in the names of decency and progressiveness, demand a limited or selective immigration.

A large part of Mrs. Myerson's talk dealt with Mapam. She recalled that the Soviets were unwilling to send experts or artists to Israel. "We wanted other kind of relations with the Soviet Union. But it is an illusion to believe that if Mapam were in the government, the situation would be different."

How can a workers' party in Israel dare avoid the responsibility of building the country as well as incite against the government, the Minister of Labour asked.

In connection with the housing problem, Mrs. Myerson declared that 120,000 houses have been built during the past three years. She announced that the Popular Mapam government will be carried out as promised by the Government. Construction is to begin next spring, she said.

Mrs. Myerson also pointed out that all site demands of Israelis was that they support themselves. It is no shame to accept foreign help in the period of Ingathering. The aid is for investments for permanent future improvements.

"There are not many governments that satisfy the demands of their people for foreign aid, the way Israel has," she stated.

Mrs. Myerson also called upon the youth to develop the Negev and demanded that more new immigrants be sent to the Negev. She complained about the lack of interest in professional training, despite the fact that both the facilities and the funds are available.

SCRIP IS NO HELP
TEL AVIV, Saturday. — "Scrip" certificates also mean standing in queue, more than 100 persons discovered here on Friday morning shortly after the new "Scrip" shop opened in Allenby Road.

As the impatient crowd began pushing and fighting, the manager was about to call the police when an Economic Police officer, also on line, stepped forward and put the line in order.

Arrested for Slashing Huts in Ma'bara

KFAR SABA, Saturday.—Order has been restored at the Herzliah house, after three days of minor unrest which began when about 20 persons were arrested for the destruction of 11 canvas huts.

Hearing that the Jewish Agency was to replace tents in ma'barot by canvas huts, the residents of the ma'bara, most of whom had been living in canvas huts for many months, demanded wooden huts. Shortly after the Jewish Agency had informed them that wooden huts were not available, some of the canvas huts were found to have been seriously damaged. The police arrested four persons, some of whom were soon released.

The others were also released after a delegation of the 500 residents of the ma'bara called upon the Kfar Saba police on Friday, explaining that the attack was instigated by outside elements.

The Jewish Agency announced yesterday that no new canvas huts would be erected this winter.

Twenty-five Yemenite families who left the Ajur ma'bara near Rehovot on Wednesday and moved into another house, were ordered to return to their ma'bara yesterday when officials of the Jewish Agency asked them to return but the Yemenites said the Ajur was "too far away" and that they wished to live near Rehovot.

The prosecution closed its case yesterday. The defence will begin on November 6.

We deeply regret to announce the death in his 61st year, of Mr. C. Z. Kloetzel, one of the oldest members of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

Born in Berlin, "C.Z." (the initials of Christian Z. Kloetzel) was born as a newspaperman. Originally destined for the teaching profession, he had a thorough Jewish education and studied at the Jewish Teachers Seminary of Hamburg, and for a short while, until he became a soldier in 1914, he was at a Jewish school in Salzburg. But since the age of 16 he knew that his vocation was to become a journalist.

At the Berliner Tagblatt, under the initial editorship of Theodor Wolff, and later at the "Vossische Zeitung," Kloetzel soon became a well-known figure in German journalism. His most important assignments included travels in Europe, Asia and America, and he also traveled to Palestine in the early years. His reports of these journeys were distinguished by a keen sense of observation.

He was a member of the German Association for Palestine, and he was a member of the German Association for Palestine.

Not content with reports of his travels, Kloetzel also published a number of books, notably on Persia (Die Straße der Zerstreuung), India ("Indien der Schriftsteller"), and the Jews of Central Asia, as well as children's books; outstanding among these was the story of a locomotive which was reprinted several times.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post
Daily, Published daily,
Saturday, in Jerusalem, by The
Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at
the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
Gershon Argov.

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lewis.

Editorial Office: 10 Magen David

9 Boker Street, Jerusalem.

P.O.B. 51, Tel. 629 (4 lines).

Tel Aviv Bureau: 42 Nefatot

Branches: P.O.B. 116, Tel. 621

(2 lines); Haifa: P.O.B. 12, Tel. 620

Description: IL.11.500 p.m. Ad-

vertising rates on request.

The right is reserved to make

changes in the wording of adver-

tisements to postpone insertions

when space is not available.

Sunday, October 22, 1951

Issue No. 512. Muharram 28, 1371

UNLIKE the great politi-

cal landslides of 1906

and 1945, Thursday's elec-

tions in the United Kingdom

brought no surprise. A

CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVE

RETURN victory was

expected; it

had been predicted by the

seismographs of public op-

inion polls, but it was by no

means in the nature of an

earthquake. On the contrary,

Labour secured some 200,000

more votes than the Conser-

atives, and it is only due to

the intricacies of the electo-

ral system in constituencies

that the Conservatives ob-

tained the majority of seats.

The fact remains that the

pendulum swung to the Right,

as it did in other recent elec-

tions, but not nearly far

enough to indicate a substan-

tial change in the balance of

political power. The main is-

sue confronting the electo-

rate were twofold: the con-

sequences of a strictly plan-

ned economy, a sharp deterio-

ration in the foreign trade

balance, and a steadily rising

cost of living on the one

hand, and in foreign affairs

the latest developments in

Persia and Egypt, as well as

the relations between Britain

and the United States. As far

as the home front is concer-

ned, Mr. Attlee could with

justice claim that, after the

war, his government had suc-

cessfully steered the national

effort into the right chan-

nels that production and ex-

ports had been greatly increas-

ed; that gold reserves were

twice as high as in 1949; full

employment was secured,

the health of the nation was

better than ever before, and

there was a more just dis-

tribution of wealth. As to the

allegation that his foreign pol-

icy had "paralyzed" the Em-

pire and "enslaved" it to the

United States, the Labour

leader could with equal jus-

tice retort that the great de-

feat on India could no lon-

ger be questioned and that

without Marshall Aid neither

Britain nor the rest of Eu-

rope could have solved their

post-war reconstruction prob-

lems.

Still, emotions play their

part in elections and people

vote not only for, but also

against, parties. Labour's de-

feat, by however narrow a

margin, can be attributed, in

part at least, to increasing

hardships at home and to mi-

scalculation of the situation in

the Near East. While all

these factors did not affect

the solid mass of the Labour

vote which remained fully in-

tact, they account, no doubt,

for the fact that much of the

substantial "floating" vote

and half that of the Liberals

went to the Tories.

It remains to be seen how

far the change-over will affect

the position in this part of

the world. Israel's relations

with Britain have gradually

improved in the course of the

last few years, and there is

no reason to expect a deterio-

ration under an administra-

tion headed by so old a suppor-

ter of Zionism as Mr. Chur-

chill. There are, of course,

Yiddish puppet theatre,

presented at the Y.M.C.A.

on Monday evening, made a

most suitable Simhat Torah

presentation, not only for

children but also for "riper

youth" which gave the

production its enthusiastic

approval. These are not

string marionettes but small

hand puppets, which operate

on a glove-principle. In the

amusing "David and Goliath,"

there was something evoca-

tive of Disney, while Goliath

bore amazing resemblance to

a sort of King Kong. It was

followed by an enchanting

production of Bella Chagall's

village idyll... like a re-

creation of "Shalom Aleichem's

Kesiloke. The fascinating

decor and costumes were

inspired by Marc Chagall's

illustrations, including a Pisan

Leaning Tower and cot-

tages rising to the surface

from a box of toys. The

music reminded one of a

musical box, with the Hasidic

Simhat Torah dance-

bacchanal as a climax. It was

well worth the three

months that Jerusalemites

had to wait since the Tel

Aviv premiere. The music was

by Simcha and Ruth Schwartz.

De Montmartre Au Quartier

Latin

Paris, 1951," presented by

"Parnassus" at the Edison on

Tuesday, made refreshing and

good entertainment. Maxim

Herman Raft, as master of

ceremonies, gave five impor-

tant presentations of Hollywood

stars, and punctuated the pro-

grams with an hilarious non-

stop flow of puns in Yiddish,

French and English. We were

less pleased by another artist

whose take-off of Maurice

World Peace Council Replaces Cominform

By EDWARD CHANKSHAW

LONDON

THE fourth anniversary of the foundation of the Cominform was marked by no celebrations. Indeed, since its first inauguration under Zhdanov, as a direct counterblast to the Marshall Plan, the Cominform, as such has received progressively diminishing publicity in the Soviet Union and the satellite countries. So much so, that since Zhdanov's sudden death no successor has been formally named. Technically Milenkov is now the senior Soviet delegate to the Cominform; but since he has not publicly associated himself with it in any way. This fact alone is indication that the World Peace Council is preparing for what amounts to a new Popular Front approach by working together with pacifists or "neutralists" whenever they may be found instead of condemning all those who do not go the whole way with the W.P.C. as wanting. The object of all this is to make best use of the contradictions amongst the various elements in the war camp, to impede accord between them, and so to paralyse the aggressive war machine.

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What is interesting about this particular effort is the indication that the World Peace Council is preparing for what amounts to a new Popular Front approach by working together with pacifists or "neutralists" whenever they may be found instead of condemning all those who do not go the whole way with the W.P.C. as wanting. The object of all this is to make best use of the contradictions amongst the various elements in the war camp, to impede accord between them, and so to paralyse the aggressive war machine.

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Readers' Letters

COURTEOUS OFFICIALS

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir.—In these days, when story follows story about the inefficiency and red tape in various government offices, where impolite, even rude behaviour towards the public seems to be the usual thing, I am pleased to relate that the first objective of the Cominform was to prevent the Marshall Plan from succeeding in Western Europe. This task, indicated in the Warsaw manifesto, has failed, and U.S. aid, at least for the time being, has not gone to the aid of Western Europe beyond what was done by the Cominform.

During recent dealings with the Import Licence Dept. for machinery, located in Beit Sefer, Jerusalem, I was shown nothing but politeness. I would especially like to mention the name of Mr. Flinker whom I would describe as the prototype of the helpful, courteous